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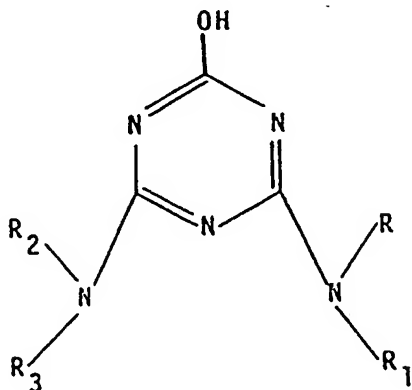
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W-8000 München 40(DE)(54) **Diamino-s-triazinone derivatives.**

(57) Disclosed are ameline derivatives of general formula (I):



(I)

wherein R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ are defined as stated in claim 1. Said compounds may be obtained by condensation of 1 mol of cyanuric acid halide with 2 mols of an amine and subsequent hydrolysis of the intermediate thus obtained.

The compounds of general formula (I) are used, in particular, as flame-proofing additives for polymers.

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The present invention relates to derivatives of 2,4-diamino-6-hydroxy-1,3,5-triazine (ameline) which compounds are capable of endowing thermoplastic polymers and polymers having elastomeric properties, especially olefin polymers and copolymers, with self-extinguishing properties.

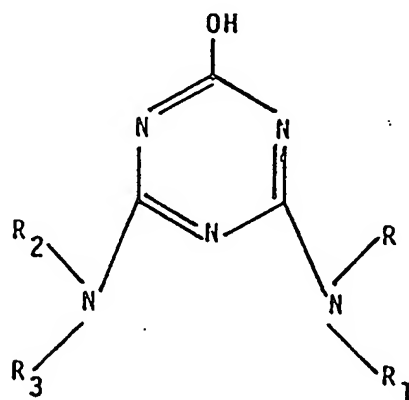
In particular, the present invention provides compounds of general formula (I):

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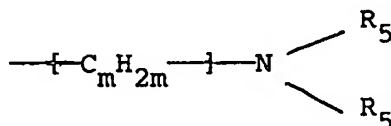
(I)

wherein:

R is hydrogen;

25 and at least one of the groups R_1 , R_2 and R_3 is selected from $\{C_nH_{2n}\}O-R_4$; and

30



wherein:

n = integer of from 2 to 8, preferably from 2 to 4;

35 m = integer of from 2 to 6;

R_4 = H; (C_1-C_8) , and preferably (C_1-C_4) -alkyl; (C_2-C_6) -alkenyl; $\{C_pH_{2p}\}O-R_5$, p being an integer of from 1 to 4 and R_5 being H or (C_1-C_4) -alkyl; (C_6-C_{12}) -cycloalkyl; or (C_6-C_{12}) -alkylcycloalkyl;

the groups R_5 , the same or different from each other, represent H; (C_1-C_8) -alkyl; (C_2-C_6) -alkenyl; (C_6-C_{12}) -cycloalkyl; (C_6-C_{12}) -alkylcycloalkyl; and (C_1-C_4) -hydroxyalkyl;

40 or the moiety $-N(R_5)_2$ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which optionally contains another heteroatom (preferably selected from O, N and S) and is linked to the alkyl chain through the nitrogen atom;

or in general formula (I) at least one of the moieties $-NRR_1$ and $-NR_2R_3$ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which optionally contains another heteroatom (preferably selected from O, N and S) and is linked to the triazine ring through the nitrogen atom;

45 the remaining groups R_1 to R_3 , the same or different from each other, having the meanings mentioned above or being selected from H; (C_1-C_{18}) -alkyl; (C_2-C_8) -alkenyl; (C_6-C_{16}) -cycloalkyl and (C_6-C_{16}) -alkylcycloalkyl, optionally substituted by a hydroxy or (C_1-C_4) -hydroxyalkyl group;

provided that when R_2 and R_3 both represent hydrogen, R_1 is different from 2-hydroxyethyl.

Specific examples of groups R_1 to R_3 in general formula (I) are methyl; ethyl; propyl, isopropyl; n-butyl; isobutyl; tert-butyl; n-pentyl; isopentyl; n-hexyl; tert-hexyl; octyl; tert-octyl; decyl; dodecyl; octadecyl; ethenyl; propenyl; butenyl; isobutenyl; hexenyl; octenyl; cyclohexyl; propylcyclohexyl; butylcyclohexyl; decylcyclohexyl; hydroxycyclohexyl; hydroxyethylcyclohexyl; 2-hydroxyethyl; 2-hydroxypropyl; 3-hydroxypropyl; 3-hydroxybutyl; 4-hydroxybutyl; 3-hydroxypentyl; 5-hydroxypentyl; 6-hydroxyhexyl; 3-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylhexyl; 7-hydroxyheptyl; 7-hydroxyoctyl; 2-methoxyethyl; 2-methoxypropyl; 3-methoxypropyl; 4-methoxybutyl; 6-methoxyhexyl; 7-methoxyheptyl; 7-methoxyoctyl; 2-ethoxyethyl; 3-ethoxypropyl; 4-ethoxybutyl; 3-propoxypropyl; 3-butoxypropyl; 4-butoxybutyl; 4-isobutoxybutyl; 5-propoxypentyl; 2-cyclohexyloxyethyl; 2-ethenylloxyethyl; 2-(N,N-dimethylamino)ethyl; 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propyl; 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)-butyl; 5-(N,N-dimethylamino)pentyl; 4-(N,N-diethylamino)butyl; 5-(N,N-diethylamino)pentyl; 5-(N,N-

diisopropylamino)pentyl; 3-(N-ethylamino)-propyl; 4-(N-methylamino)butyl; 4-(N,N-dipropylamino)butyl; 2-(N,N-diisopropylamino)ethyl; 6-(N-hexenylamino)hexyl; 2-(N-ethenylamino)ethyl; 2-(N-cyclohexylamino)ethyl; 2-(N-2-hydroxyethylamino)ethyl; 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl; 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl; 6-(N-propylamino)-hexyl; etc.

5 Specific examples of heterocyclic radicals which may replace the moieties $-NRR_1$ and $-NR_2R_3$ in general formula (I) are aziridyl, pyrrolidyl, piperidyl; morpholyl; thiomorpholyl, piperazyl; 4-methylpiperazyl; 4-ethylpiperazyl; 2-methylpiperazyl; 2,5-dimethylpiperazyl; 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpiperazyl; 2,2,5,5-tetramethylpiperazyl; 2-ethylpiperazyl; 2,5-diethylpiperazyl; etc.

Specific examples of heterocyclic radicals which can replace the moiety $-N(R_5)_2$ are aziridyl; pyrrolidyl; 10 piperidyl; morpholyl; thiomorpholyl; piperazyl; 4-methylpiperazyl; 4-ethylpiperazyl; etc.

Specific compounds of general formula (I) are given in the examples following the present description.

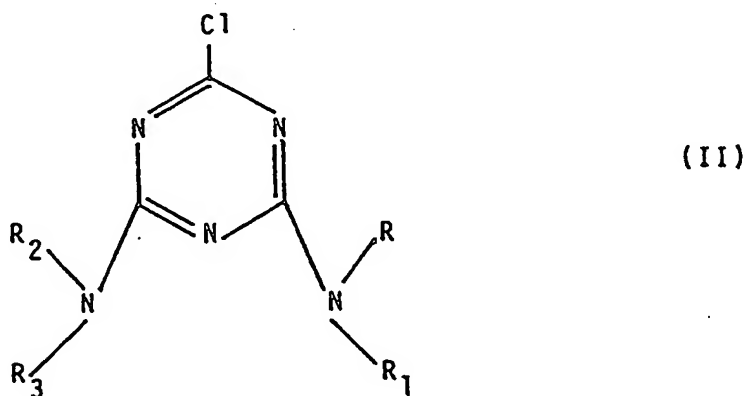
The compounds of general formula (I) can be prepared by hydrolysis of intermediates of general formula (II):

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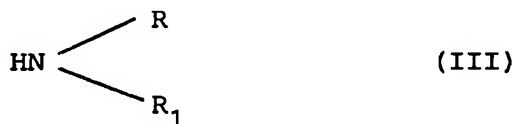


(wherein R , R_1 , R_2 and R_3 have the previously defined meanings) with an acid (such as hydrochloric acid; hydrobromic acid; sulfuric acid; phosphoric acid, etc.) at temperatures of from about 60 to about 100 °C, or with a base (such as sodium hydroxide; potassium hydroxide, etc.) at temperatures of from about 100 to about 180 °C.

35 The product formed can easily be separated from the reaction mass by filtration.

Intermediates of general formula (II) can easily be synthesized by reacting a cyanuric acid halide, for instance the chloride, at a temperature of from about 0 to about 10 °C and in a suitable solvent (such as acetone, water, methylene chloride, etc.), with an amine of general formula (III):

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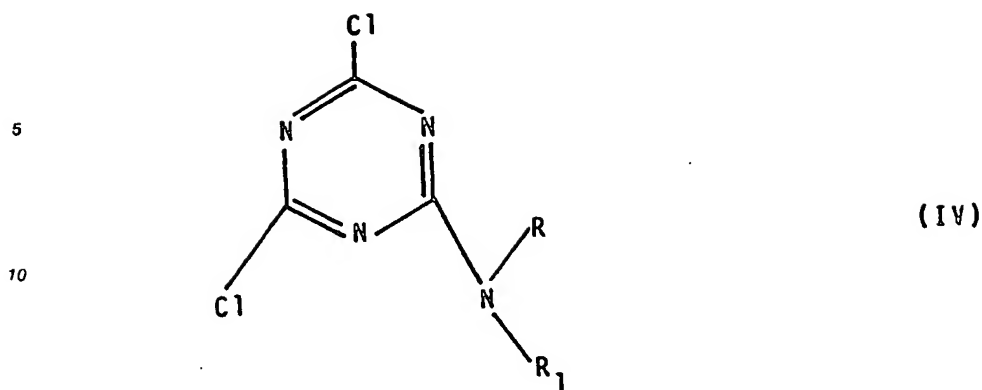


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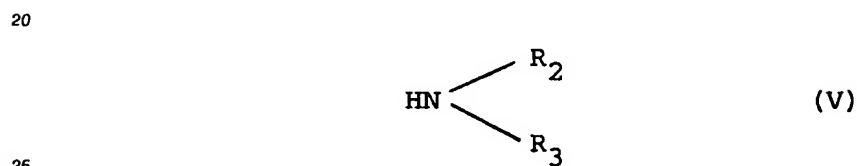
wherein R and R_1 have the previously defined meanings, in the presence or absence (depending on the molar ratio used) of an acidity acceptor (such as NaOH, NaHCO₃, Na₂CO₃ and triethylamine), thereby obtaining the intermediate of general formula (IV):

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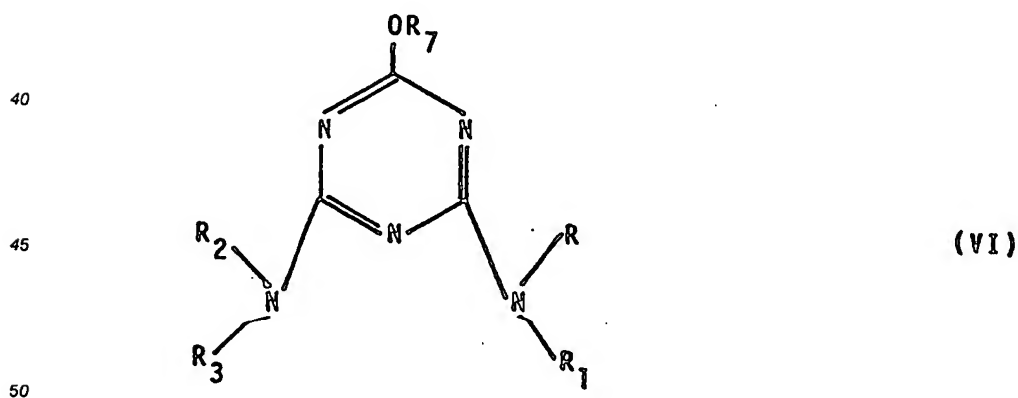
This intermediate, either separated or not, is subsequently allowed to react under conditions analogous to the preceding ones, but working at a higher temperature, for instance of from about 10 to about 50 °C, with an amine of the general formula (V):



wherein R₂ and R₃ have the previously defined meanings, thereby obtaining the intermediate (II).

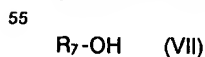
If intermediates of general formula (II) wherein -NRR₁ = -NR₂R₃ are desired, the cyanuric acid halide is allowed to react with two mols (in the presence of an acidity acceptor) or with four mols (in the absence of an acidity acceptor) of an amine of general formula (III) under working conditions analogous to those described previously.

An alternative method for obtaining derivatives of general formula (I) is to hydrolyse, either with an acid (working at from about 80 to about 150 °C) or with a base (working at about 100 to about 180 °C) and using the same reagents stated above for the hydrolysis of intermediates of general formula (II), compounds of general formula (VI):



wherein R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ have the previously defined meanings and R₇ is preferably (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

Compounds of general formula (VI) can be prepared, e.g., by condensation of the intermediate of general formula (II) with a reagent of general formula (VII):



wherein R₇ has the previously defined meaning; in a suitable solvent (such as toluene, xylene, ortho-

dichlorobenzene, etc.) and/or in an excess of the compound (VII) if the latter can act as solvent (such as in the case of methanol, ethanol, etc.) in the presence of a base (such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium metal, etc.) at temperatures of from about 60 to about 150 °C.

Generally products of general formula (I) showing good properties are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder which can be employed in self-extinguishing polymeric compositions without any further purification.

The following non-limitative examples are to further illustrate the present invention.

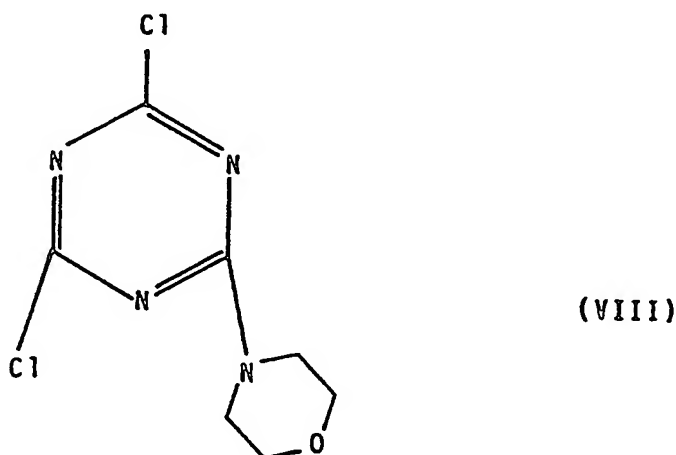
EXAMPLE 1

Into a 2 l-reactor equipped with stirrer, thermometer, dropping funnel, condenser and cooling bath, there are placed 184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride and 1300 ml of methylene chloride.

While cooling externally, 87.2 g of morpholine and 40 g of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 150 g of water are added simultaneously within 3 hours, keeping the pH between 5 and 7 and the temperature between 0 and 3 °C.

The mixture is kept at 0 to 3 °C for a further 3 hours and thereafter the aqueous phase is separated.

Upon distillation of the methylene chloride, 230 g of the intermediate of formula (VIII):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder having a melting point (m.p.) of 155-157 °C and a chlorine content of 30.12% (theor. = 30.21%).

In a 1 l-reactor equipped with stirrer, thermometer, feeding funnel, cooler and heating bath, there are introduced 300 ml of water, 30.5 g of 2-hydroxyethylamine and, under stirring, 117.5 g of the intermediate (VIII).

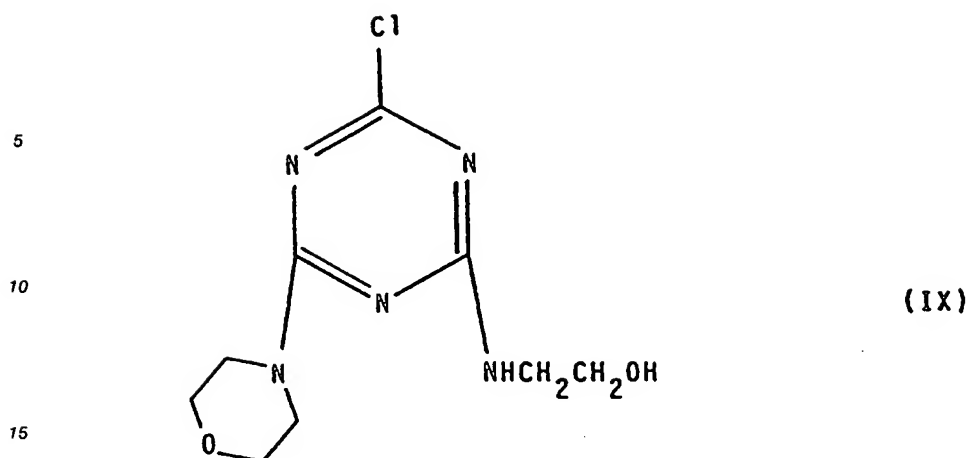
The temperature is gradually raised to 40 °C; after 30 minutes the mixture is heated to 45 °C and is kept at this temperature for about 3 hours.

Then the temperature is raised to 50 °C and within 3 hours a solution of 20 g of sodium hydroxide in 100 ml of water is added.

The resulting mixture is kept at 50 °C for a further 2 hours and thereafter is heated to 70 °C and is allowed to further react at this temperature for 30 minutes.

After cooling to room temperature, the product formed is filtered off and washed on the filter with water.

After drying of the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 120.3 g of the intermediate of formula (IX):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder the m.p. of which is 172-173°C and the chlorine content of which is 13.51% (theor.: 13.68%).

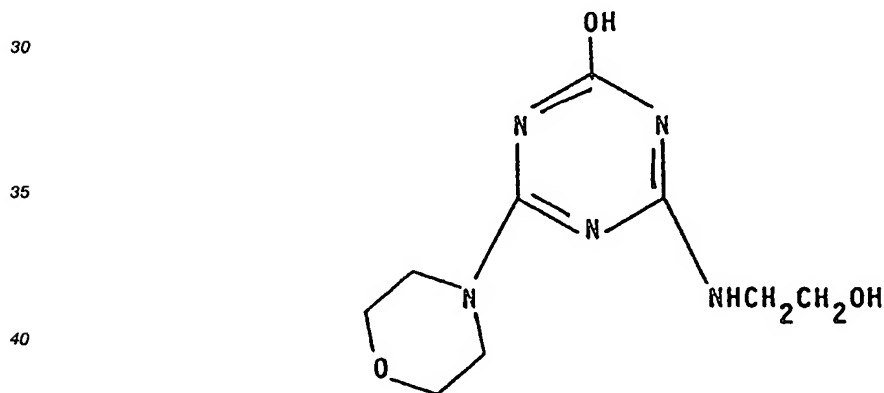
20 The structure of the intermediates (VIII) and (IX) was further confirmed by IR spectroscopic analysis.

The same 1 l reactor is charged with 500 ml of water, 103.8 g of the intermediate (IX) and 79 g of a 37% by weight solution of hydrochloric acid.

The mass is heated to 90°C and is kept at this temperature for 3 hours. Then the solution is cooled to 50°C and is neutralized by adding 48 g of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 80 ml of water.

25 The resulting mixture is cooled to 5°C and the product formed is filtered and washed on the filter with cold water.

Upon drying the filter cake in an oven at 100°C, 84.5 g of the product of formula



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 251-253°C.

45 EXAMPLE 2

Into a 2 l-reactor, equipped as in example 1, 800 ml of methanol, 100 ml of water and 151.2 g of sodium bicarbonate are introduced.

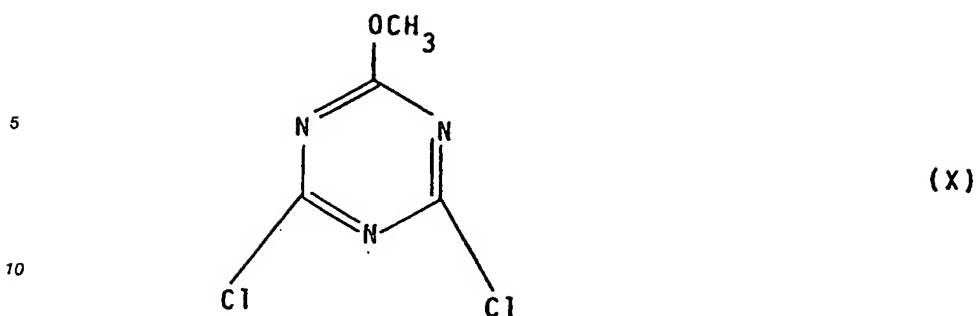
50 The mixture is cooled to 10°C and then 166 g of cyanuric acid chloride are added.

The temperature is allowed to rise up to 30°C and is kept at this value for about 1 hour, until completion of the carbon dioxide evolution.

The heat of reaction itself is sufficient for maintaining the desired temperature.

Then the reaction mixture is cooled to 5°C and thereafter 800 ml of cold water are added. The product 55 formed is filtered off and washed on the filter with cold water.

Upon drying the cake in an oven under vacuum at 60°C, 123.8 g of the intermediate of formula (X):

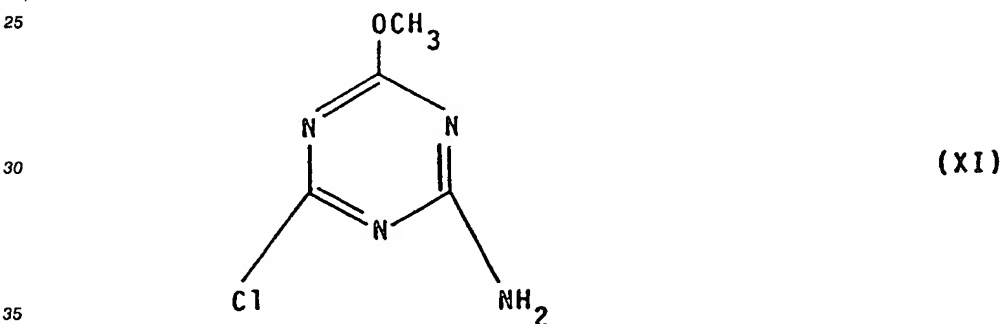


are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 90-92°C; chlorine content 39.27% (theor. 39.44%).

In a 1 l-reactor, equipped as in example 1, 400 ml of water and 108 g of the intermediate (X) are introduced.

While cooling externally to 0-5°C, 100 g of a 30% by weight aqueous ammonia solution are added within about 1 hour while keeping the temperature at 0 to 5°C. Then the temperature is allowed to rise spontaneously to room temperature and this value is maintained for 2 hours.

The resulting mixture is cooled to 10°C and the product formed is filtered off and washed with cold water. By drying the cake in an oven at 100°C, 82.3 g of the intermediate of formula (XI):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. >300°C; chlorine content 21.92% (theor.: 22.12%).

The structure of intermediates (X) and (XI) was further confirmed by NMR analysis.

In the same 1 l-reactor, but provided with a heating bath, 300 ml of toluene, 80.2 g of the intermediate (XI) and 90 g of morpholine are introduced.

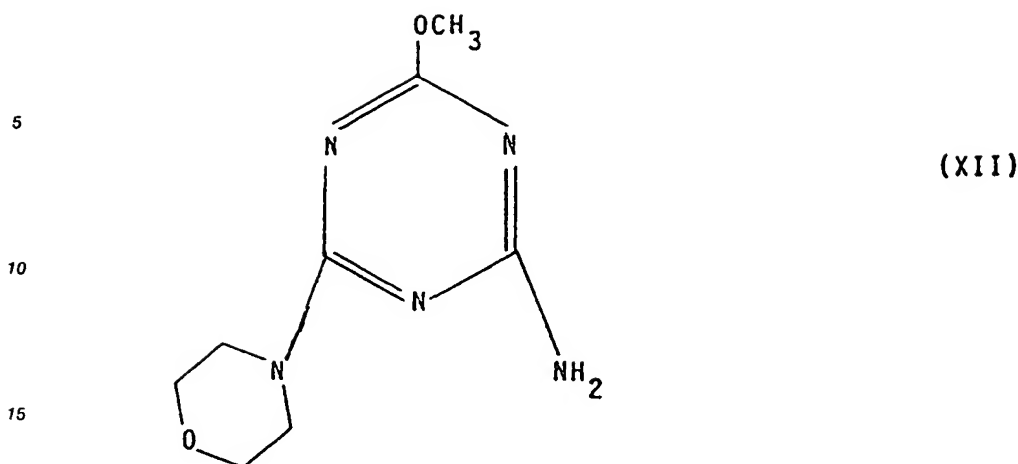
The mixture is heated to 60 to 65°C and is kept at this temperature for 2 hours; thereafter the mixture is heated to reflux and is kept in this condition for 1 hour.

After having allowed the mixture to cool to room temperature, the product formed is separated by filtration.

The cake is thoroughly washed with water and, after drying, 90.3 g of the product of formula (XII):

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are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 182-184 °C.

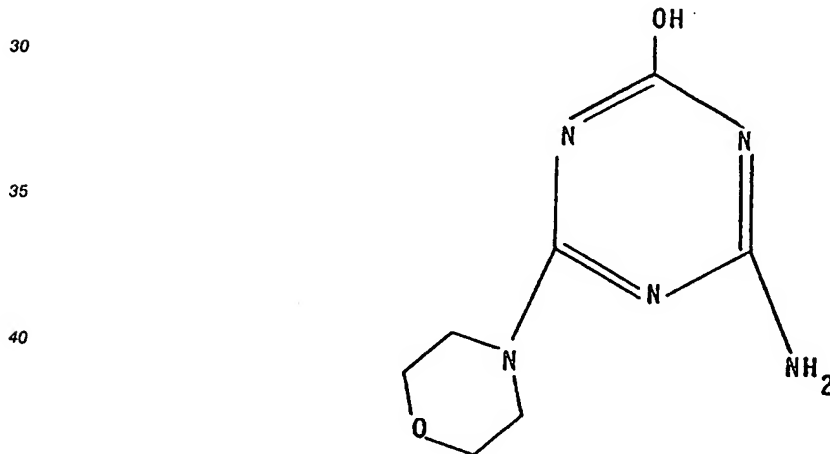
20 In the same 1 l-reactor 400 ml of water, 63.3 g of intermediate (XII) and 59.1 g of a 37% by weight hydrochloric acid solution are placed.

The mixture is heated to boiling and kept under reflux for 2 hours.

After cooling to 80 °C, 24 g of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 100 ml of water are added.

25 The resulting mixture is allowed to cool to room temperature, then the product formed is filtered off and washed on the filter with water.

Upon drying the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 54.7 g of the product of formula:



45 are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. >300 °C.

EXAMPLE 3

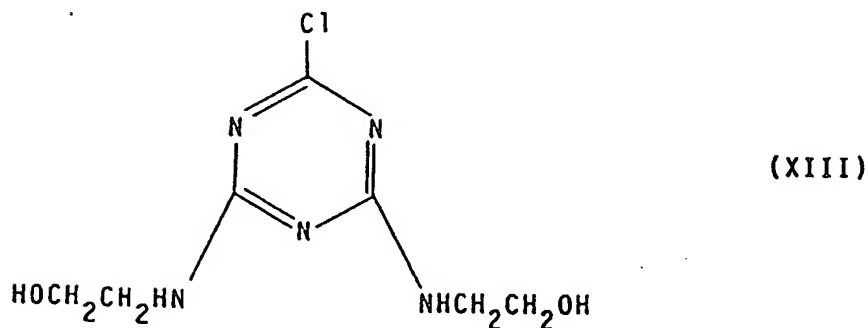
50 600 ml of water and 184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride are placed in a 2 l reactor equipped as in example 1.

While externally cooling to 2 °C, 122.5 g of 2-hydroxyethylamine in 100 ml of water are added within 2 hours; during the addition the temperature is allowed to gradually rise up to 5 to 7 °C.

55 Then the temperature is raised to 20 °C and is kept at this value for 1 hour; thereafter the whole mixture is heated to 35 to 40 °C and 80 g of sodium hydroxide (dissolved in 200 ml of water) are added within about 3 hours.

The reaction mass is heated to 60 °C and is kept at this temperature for 2 hours, whereafter it is cooled to room temperature and the product formed thereby is filtered off and washed on the filter with water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 203.1 g of the intermediate of formula (XIII):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 188-190 °C; chlorine content 15.33% (theor. 15.20%).

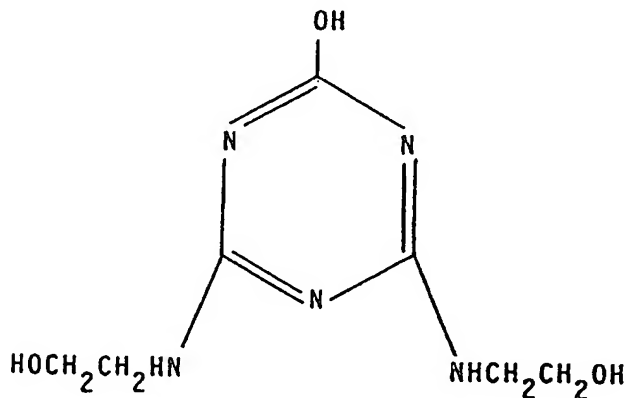
The structure of the intermediate (XIII) was further confirmed by IR spectroscopic analysis.

400 ml of water, 13 g of sodium hydroxide and 70.1 g of the intermediate (XIII) are placed in a 1 l stainless steel reactor equipped as in example 1.

The mixture is then heated to 150 °C and is kept at this temperature for about 10 hours.

Thereafter the reaction mass is cooled to room temperature and the product formed is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 57.7 g of the product of formula

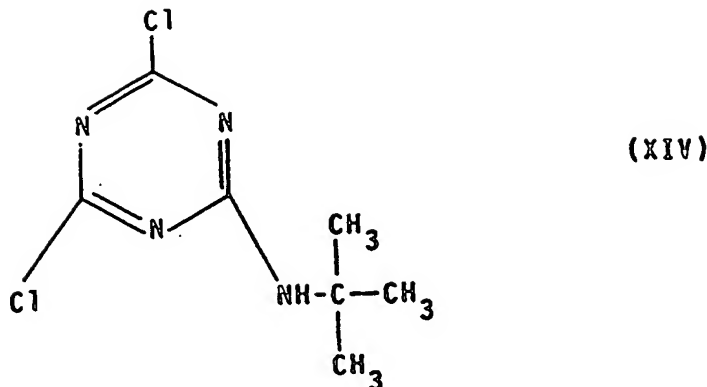


are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. >300 °C.

EXAMPLE 4

1000 ml of methylene chloride, 129.1 g of cyanuric acid chloride, 51.2 g of tert-butylamine and 28 g of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 100 ml of water are placed in the 2 l-reactor described in example 1.

By working as described in example 1, after having distilled off the solvent, 148 g of the intermediate of formula (XIV):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 129-130 °C; chlorine content 31.87% (theor. 32.13%).

500 ml of chloroform, 110.5 g of the intermediate (XIV) and 30.5 g of 2-hydroxyethylamine, dissolved in 80 ml of water, are placed in a 1 l-reactor equipped as in the preceding examples.

The mixture is heated to boiling and kept under reflux for 3 hours; thereafter, a solution of 20 g of sodium hydroxide in 70 ml of water is added within 2 hours.

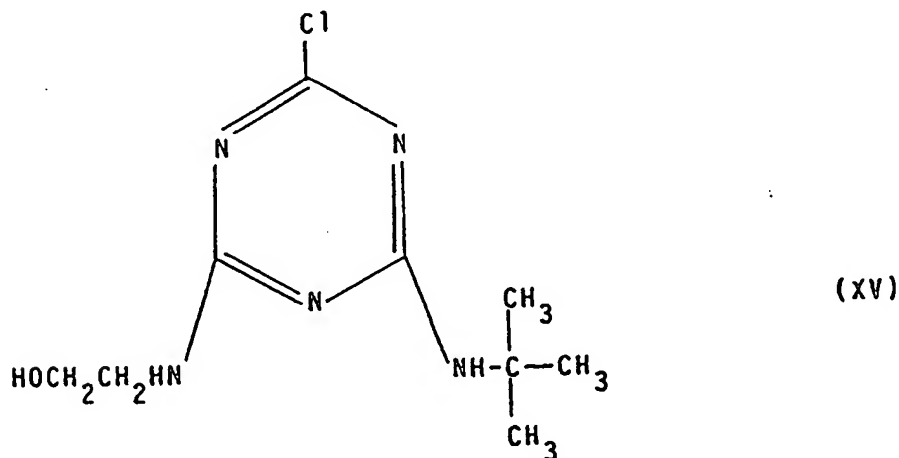
The mixture is kept under reflux for a further hour and then is cooled to room temperature by separating the organic phase.

The solvent is distilled off and the distillation residue is treated with 500 ml of water in the same 1 l-reactor.

The product is heated to 50 to 60 °C until a good dispersion is obtained and thereafter the mixture is cooled to room temperature and the product formed is separated by filtration.

The filter cake is washed with water and dried in an oven at 80 °C.

106.7 g of the intermediate of formula (XV):



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 134-135 °C; chlorine content 14.32% (theor. 14.46%).

The structure of intermediates (XIV) and (XV) was further confirmed by NMR analysis.

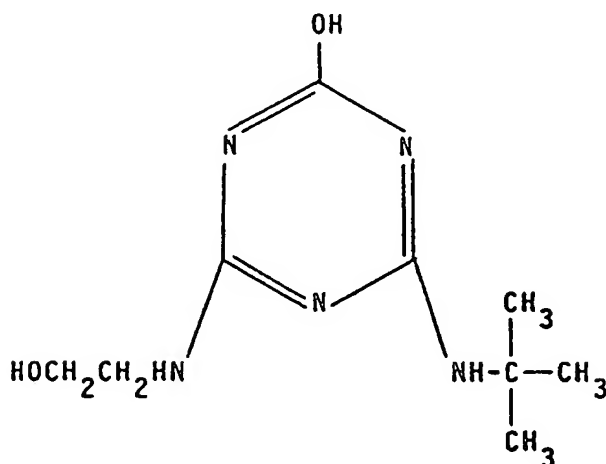
500 ml of water, 98.2 g of the intermediate (XV) and 20.5 g of 96% by weight sulfuric acid are placed in the same 1 l-reactor.

The reaction mass is heated to 85 °C and is kept at this temperature for 2 hours.

Thereafter, 32 g of sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 100 ml of water, are added within 30 minutes.

The resulting mixture is kept at 85 °C for a further 30 minutes and thereafter is cooled to room temperature; the product formed is filtered and washed on the filter.

Upon drying the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 83.2 g of the product of formula



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. >300 °C.

EXAMPLE 5

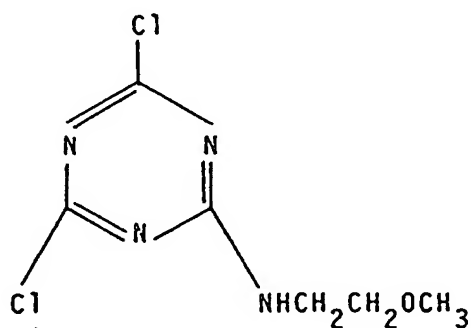
25 600 ml of water and 184.5 g of cyanuric acid chloride are introduced in a 2 l-reactor equipped as described in example 1.

While cooling from the outside to 0 to 2 °C, 75 g of 2-methoxyethylamine are added within 1.5 hours.

Subsequently, 40 g of sodium hydroxide, dissolved in 250 ml of water, are introduced within 2 hours, always maintaining the temperature at 0-2 °C.

30 The mass is kept under stirring for a further hour at the same temperature, then the product formed is separated by filtration and washed on the filter with water.

By drying in an oven under vacuum at 60 °C, 178.9 g of the intermediate of formula (XVI):

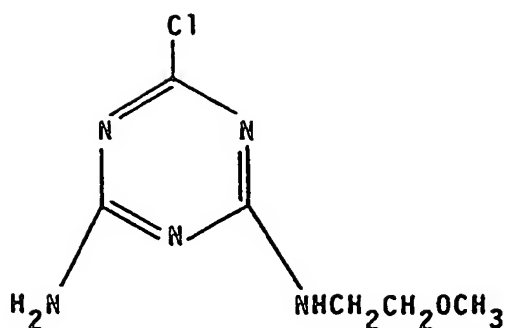


are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 73-75 °C; chlorine content 31.68% (theor. 31.84%).

50 In a 1 l-reactor, equipped as in example 1, there are introduced 85 g of a 30% by weight aqueous ammonia solution, 250 ml of water and 111.5 g of intermediate (XVI).

The mixture is first heated to 40 °C, keeping this temperature for 4 hours, then to 55 °C for 2 hours. Thereafter the reaction mass is cooled to 10 °C and the product formed is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100 °C, 98 g of the intermediate of formula (XVII):



(XVII)

are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder; m.p. = 195-197°C; chlorine content 17.21% (theor. 17.44%).

The structure of intermediates (XVI) and (XVII) was further confirmed by IR spectroscopic analysis.

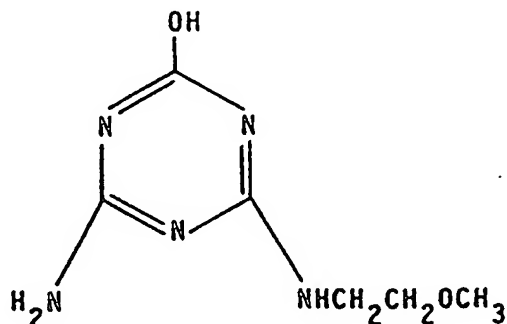
400 ml of water, 81.4 g of the intermediate (XVII) and 42.3 g of a 37% by weight hydrochloric acid are placed in the same 1 l-reactor.

The mixture is heated to 80°C and is kept at this temperature for 2 hours.

Thereafter, 44.2 g of sodium carbonate, dissolved in 200 ml of water, are added, always at 80°C.

The reaction mass is then cooled to room temperature and the product formed is filtered and washed on the filter with water.

By drying the cake in an oven at 100°C, 68.1 g of the product of formula



are obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder having a melting point of >300°C.

40 EXAMPLES 6 TO 20

By working under conditions analogous to those described in examples 1 to 5 products of general formula (I) reported in Table 1 are prepared.

TABLE 1


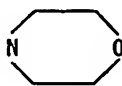
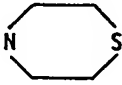
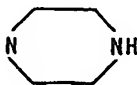
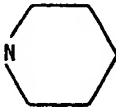

Ex. No.	$R \text{---} N \text{---} R_1$		$R_2 \text{---} N \text{---} R_3$		m.p. (°C)
6					> 300
7	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	H	> 300
8	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	H	> 300
9	H	H			> 300
10	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{---CH=CH}_2$	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	H	> 300
11	H	$(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{OH}$	H	H	> 300
12	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CHOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CHOH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	H	> 300
13	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH=CH}_2$	H	H	> 300
14	H	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$	H	> 300
15	H	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \text{O} \end{array}$	H	H	> 300

TABLE 1 (continued)

Ex. No.	R	R ₁	R ₂ ← N → R ₃	m.p. (°C)
16	H	H		>300
17	H	CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃ H	250-254
18	H	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH		>300
19	H		CH ₂ CH ₂ OH H	>300
20	H	(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ OCH ₃ H	>300

EXAMPLE 21

75 g of isotactic polypropylene in flake form and having a Melt Flow Index of 12 and a fraction insoluble in boiling n-heptane equal to 96%, 12 g of the product of example 3, 12 g of ammonium polyphosphate (Exolit® 422 by Hoechst), 0.67 g of dilauryl thiopropionate and 0.33 g of pentaerythritol tetra[3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] are mixed and molded in a MOORE platen press, working for 7 minutes at a pressure of 40 kg/cm².

Specimens are obtained in the form of small plates (thickness about 3 mm) on which the self-extinguishing level is determined by measuring the oxygen index (L.O.I. according to ASTM D-2863/77) in a STANTON REDCROFT apparatus and by applying the "Vertical Burning Test" which allows to classify the material according to three ratings, i.e., V-0, V-1 and V-2, according to the Standard UL 94, issued by "Underwriters Laboratories" USA.

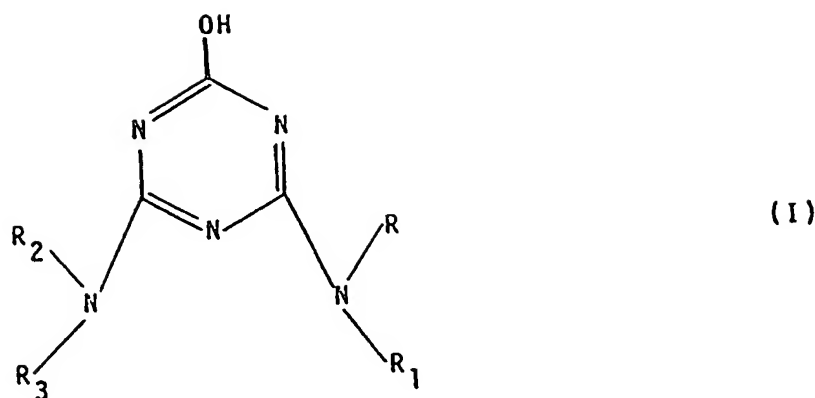
The following results are obtained:

L.O.I. = 32.9

UL 94 = class V-0

Claims

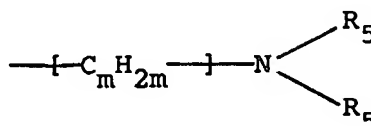
1. Ameline derivatives of general formula (I):



wherein:

R is hydrogen;

and at least one of the groups R₁, R₂ and R₃ is selected from {C_nH_{2n}}O-R₄; and



wherein:

n = integer of from 2 to 8;

m = integer of from 2 to 6;

R₄ = H; (C₁-C₈)-alkyl; (C₂-C₆)-alkenyl; {C_pH_{2p}}O-R₆, p being an integer of from 1 to 4 and R₆ being H or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl; (C₆-C₁₂)-cycloalkyl; or (C₆-C₁₂)-alkylcycloalkyl;

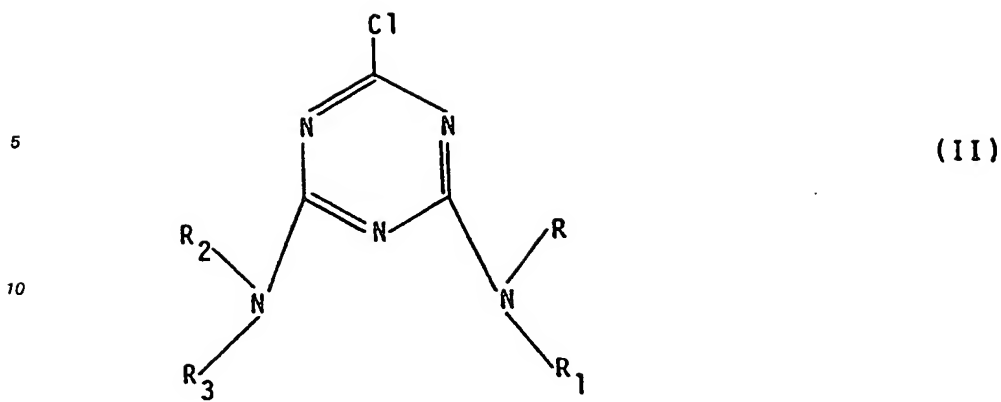
the groups R₅, the same or different from each other, represent H; (C₁-C₈)-alkyl; (C₂-C₆)-alkenyl; (C₆-C₁₂)-cycloalkyl; (C₆-C₁₂)-alkylcycloalkyl; and (C₁-C₄)-hydroxyalkyl; or the moiety -N(R₅)₂ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which optionally contains another heteroatom and is linked to the alkyl chain through the nitrogen atom;

or in general formula (I) at least one of the moieties -NRR₁ and -NR₂R₃ is replaced by an N-heterocyclic radical which optionally contains another heteroatom and is linked to the triazine ring through the nitrogen atom;

the remaining groups R₁ to R₃, the same or different from each other, having the above meanings or being selected from H; (C₁-C₁₈)-alkyl; (C₂-C₈)-alkenyl; (C₆-C₁₆)-cycloalkyl and (C₆-C₁₆)-alkylcycloalkyl, optionally substituted with a hydroxy or (C₁-C₄)-hydroxyalkyl group;

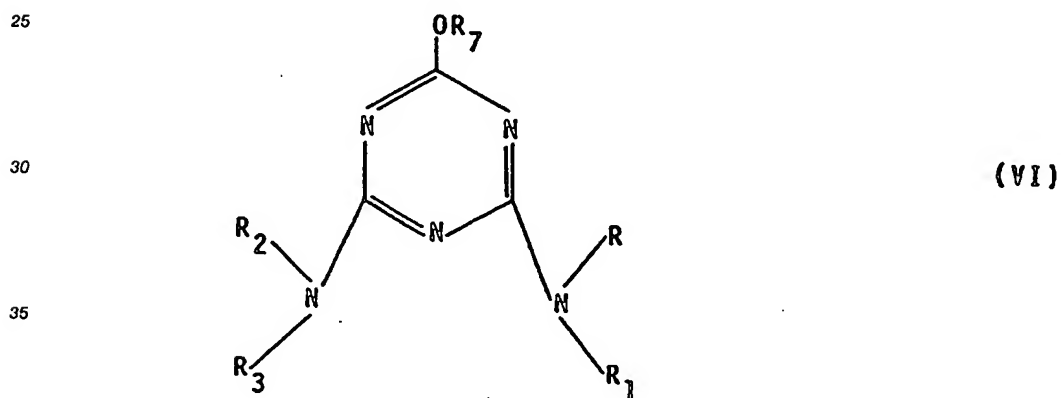
provided that when R₂ and R₃ both represent H, R₁ is different from 2-hydroxyethyl.

2. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein one or both of the moieties -NRR₁ and -NR₂R₃ in the general formula (I) is (are) replaced by heterocyclic radicals selected from aziridyl; pyrrolidyl; piperidyl; morpholyl; thiomorpholyl; piperazyl; 4-methylpiperazyl; 4-ethylpiperazyl; 2-methylpiperazyl; 2,5-dimethylpiperazyl; 2,3,5,6-tetramethylpiperazyl; 2,2,5,5-tetramethylpiperazyl; 2-ethylpiperazyl; and 2,5-diethylpiperazyl.
3. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the moiety -N(R₅)₂ is replaced by a heterocyclic radical selected from aziridyl; pyrrolidyl; piperidyl; morpholyl; thiomorpholyl; piperazyl; 4-methylpiperazyl and 4-ethylpiperazyl.
4. Process for the preparation of compounds of general formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said compounds are obtained by the hydrolysis of intermediates of general formula (II):



wherein R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ have the meanings given in claim 1.

5. Process according to claim 4, wherein the hydrolysis reaction is carried out in the presence of an acid at temperatures of from about 60 to about 100 °C or in the presence of a base at temperatures of from about 100 to about 180 °C.
6. Process for the preparation of compounds of general formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said compounds are obtained by hydrolysis of intermediates of general formula (VI):



wherein R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ have the meanings given in claim 1 and R₇ is a (C₁-C₄)-alkyl group.

7. Process according to claim 6, wherein the hydrolysis reaction is carried out in the presence of an acid at temperatures of from about 80 to about 150 °C, or in the presence of a base at temperatures of from about 100 to about 180 °C.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 91115302.1
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	US - A - 3 261 835 (HAMM) * Tab VIII; claim 1 *	1,4	C 07 D 251/52
X	US - A - 3 806 475 (NARAYANA) * Column 12, line 30, claim 1 *	1,6	
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 110, no. 19, May 8, 1989, Columbus, Ohio, USA INOUE, YOSHINORI et al. "Synthesis of 4-hydroxy-2- -phenylazo-1,3,5-triazines by oxidative coupling of 2-hydra- zino-4-hydroxy-1,3,5-triazines with N,N-dialkylanilines." page 772, column 2, abstract-no. 173 192g & Chem. Express 1988, 3(7), 423-6	1	
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 93, no. 22, December 1, 1980, Columbus, Ohio, USA MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS, LTD. "Silver halide photographic material backcoating." page 590, column 2, abstract-no. 213 311j & Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho 80 69,139	1	C 07 D 251/00
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 87, no. 5, August 1, 1987, Columbus, Ohio, USA TSUJIKAWA, TERUAKI et al. "Photochemical reactions of 2-benzylidenehydrazino-	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
VIENNA		04-11-1991	HAMMER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

-2-

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	pyrimidines." page 513, column 2, abstract-no. 39 407j & Heterocycles 1977, 6(4), 423-9 -- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 74, no. 25, June 21, 1971, Columbus, Ohio, USA NAKANISHI, MICHIO et al. "s-Triazine derivatives." page 601, column 2, abstract-no. 141 881c & Japan. 71 04,171 --	1	
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 69, no. 21, November 18, 1968, Columbus, Ohio, USA BREDERECK, HELLMUT et al. "Syntheses of heterocycles. XII. Substituted s-triazines. Synthesis and reactions of 6-hydroxy-2,4-bis(nitramino)- -s-triazine." page 8134, column 2, abstract-no. 86 965c & Chem. Ber. 1968, 101(9), 3062-9 --	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 62, no. 9, April 26, 1965, Columbus, Ohio, USA R. ANGELUCCI et al. "Some aspects of the meta- bolism of triazine derivatives active in experimentally in- duced virus infections." column 11003, abstract-no. 11 003h & Brit. J. Pharamcol. 24(1),	1	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 04-11-1991	Examiner HAMMER
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

-3-

EP 91115302.1

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
	274-81 (1965) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
VIENNA	04-11-1991	HAMMER	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			